EXCESSES OF THE CONTEST.

INJURIES TO AMERICAN CITIZENS.

A large part of the correspondence of the State

pepartment, with its agents in Cuba, has been

devoted to these cases of assault upon the rights of our citizens. In no instance has earnest

remonstrance and energetic appeal been omitted. remonstrates and energetic appear been omitted.
But the representatives of the Spanish power
often find it easily practicable to postpone explanations and reparation on the ground of alleged ignorance of facts, or for other plausible

citizens in Cuba is not the only alarming feat-ure of the reign of arbitrary anarchy in that island. Its influence upon the fortunes of those who have invested their capital and enterprise

uring establishments, railway enterprises and the like. A gross estimate of \$50,000,000 would be more likely to fall under than over the mark.

GREAT INVESTMENTS IN PERIL.

A large proportion of these investments is

now exposed to the exceptional vicissitudes of the war. Estates have been desolated and

crops destroyed by the insurgents and Spaniards

alike. Upon those not actually ravaged opera-

tions have been compulsorily suspended, owing

to the warnings served by the revolutionists or

A DANGEROUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

It is officially reported that there are in one

provincial city alone some 4,000 necessitous

refugees from the surrounding country, to whom

the municipal authorities can afford little or no

relief. Over three hundred of these are Ameri-

can citizens engaged in prosperous farming and

stock-raising at the beginning of the outbreak,

OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS.

ides the cases growing out of the acts of the

stants in the interior, complaints have not

fities exert politico-military powers. Nu-

er portions of his report the Secretary

infrequent touching the course of the insufovernment in the centres where the Spanish

SHOWN AMONG CONGRESSMEN.

CONTENTION-MR. OLNEY'S REPORT AT-

TRACTS AS MUCH ATTENTION AS

THE MESSAGE ITSELF.

General Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio)-The treatment c

the Cuban and other foreign matters will not be satis-factory to those who have so earnestly hoped for the

early action of our country in the interests of an early cessation of wholesale murder in the unhappy

island of Cuba. The discussion of the Cuban question

is rather an apology for delay and non-action than

is rather an apology for delay and non-action than the taking of a strong and decisive position upon the situation. The reference to the tariff is far from sat-isfactory. The claim that prices of commodities have been reduced in the interest of the people is unim-portant when we realize that idleness by force has placed even cheap goods beyond the reach of so vast a holy of our result. The

body of our people. That portion of the Message

which treats of the spoils system would be better

understood and more fully appreciated if the Presi-dent had frankly stated that he and his department

officers had within the last four years swept out 30,000 faithful and efficient employes of the Govern-

ment for no reason save that they were Republicans and filled their places with unexamined and non-com-

peting applicants, all Democrats, many of whom were unfit for the places they got and all of whom

or their friends; and then that the shield of the

tenures. If this had been stated the utter hypocrisy of this whole scheme would be better appreciated. Francis G. Newlands (Silverite, Nev.) said that

the remedy for financial ills proposed by the Presi-dent, namely, the retirement of the greenbacks and

the substitution of National banknotes, would not

give relief. It would simply transfer the strain of

to do, in his opinion, to respond to their depositors without having a lot of call demands for gold in

circulation. So long as our farm products remained low the balance of trade, he contended, would be

against us and would have to be paid in gold. Bank-notes would be presented for gold redemption just as

the greenbacks had been, and the people would be watching the gold reserves of the banks as they

now watch the gold reserves of the Treasury

Bank panies would be easily started. No substan

tial relief, he though, could be secured by multiply-ing promises to pay gold in the shape of banknotes. The only thing to do was to recognize the fact that

there was not enough gold to do the world's bust-

General "Joe" Wheeler (Dem., Ala.)-It is con-

ceded in the message that the power exercised by Spain is limited to maintaining an imperfect Government in the large towns and suburbs, and

Cubans, who up to this time have so skilfully conducted their warfare that the Spanish Army has

not been able to subdue or defeat them, and it also admits that the Cubans have gained in numbers

and resources. The condition of our struggling pairiots of the Revolution could hardly be said to be

better than that discussed in the message. It ad-mits that the Spaniards have been unable to ad-

vance from the coast, while during our struggle, from 1775 to 1781 the British Army traversed the

colonies several times from one end to the other. In "The North American Review" of November 1.

colonies several times from one emi to the calc. In "The North American Review" of November I. 1875, I insisted upon a firm and bold stand by our country on the Venezuelan question, and I believe a decided, firm stand with regard to Cuba would receive the approval of the civilized world.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.)—I am pleased with the President's reference to the Cuban and Venezuelan questions, and the tariff. While I sympathize with the Cuban patriots, and hope some day to see Cuba a free and independent republic, I did not expect the President, so near the close of his term, to recommend any legislation which might seriously interrupt the friendly relations existing between us and Spain, or which might lead to war.

Mr. Taft (Rep., Ohlo)—The President has stated the position of the United States forcibly. He shows that we have responded to all the duties demanded by international law. What he says may be considered as a notice to Spain that the present condition cannot continue indefinitely. The President leaves it an open question whether or not he will interfere. It looks as if he intended to turn the Cuban question over to Mr. McKinley for settlement.

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.)—The position of the President.

Spain.
Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.)—The President's treatment of the Cuban question is patriotic and statesmanlike, and I believe he has pointed the way for an honorable settlement of a vexed prob-

ness and to restore bimetallism.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

Albany, Dec. 7.-The Court of Appeals day cal-

BITS OF LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday

denied an application made by Fred Taral for a mandamus directing Deputy Commissioner Hilliard to Issue to Taral a duplicate of the liquor-tax cer-

tificate issued to him on May 27. Taral alleged that

the certificate, while displayed in the window of his hotel in Unionport, a month ago, as required by law, was stolen. He then applied to the Com-missioner of Excise to issue to him a new certifi-cate so that he could continue the business, but his request was refused.

General Wager Swayne appeared before Judge

Wallace in the United States Circuit Court yes-terday as counsel for the mortgage bondholders'

committee of the Ogdensburg and Champlain Rail-road, and asked that Charles Parsons be appointed

The return of an order to show cause obtained several days ago by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company against the Third Avenue Railroad Company and Controller Fitch, in which the plaintiff seeks an injunction to restrain the company from building the Kingsbridge Road line and to set aside

the franchise granted by the Controller, came up be-fore Justice Truax, in the Suprema Court, yesterday.

Elia: Root, for the Metropolitan Company, argued that the Board of Aldermen had not the power to

as a separate receiver for the corporation. It was

MAKER'S PRICES. We have now completed our Fall line of Andirons.

Fenders, Fire-Sets, can Emigrant Company for possession of lands in Gas Logs, &c.

As we manufacture these goods we are able to put them on the market at lower prices than other dealers. Conover Fireplace Mfg. Co., WAREROOMS-7 and 9 West 30th St.

Pactory 114-120 W. 30th St. COWPERTHWAIT'S

RELIABLE WISDOM
CARPETS. Will lead you to choose now, at the
LONG CREDIT, 104 West 14th Street. Bourke Cockran and General Horace Porter is also hoped for. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, will preside. Preparations are being made to make the reunion the most interesting one yet held in New-Tork by the sons of Union, Edgar S. Barney, of No. 55 Stuyeesant-st., is secretary of the Alumni Association

endar for to-morrow is: Nos. 693, 612, 611, 659, 690, 661, 254, 279, 679. THE HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS IN NEED. The New-York Home for Convalescents held & The trial of a suit brought by J. Hirschfield special meeting of its Advisory Board and managers yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the against all the stockholders of the Madison Square yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the corresponding secretary, Miss Helen D. Nelson, No. 35 East Twenty-ninth-st. The institution is a free Home for convalescent women from the hospitals, overworked shopwomen and seamstresses, at No. 433 East One-hundred-and-eighteenth-st. Its income, through adverse circumstances, has been materially lessened within the last ten months, and a number of needy women have lately had to be turned away.

A special committee, of which the Rev. C. W. de Bank and the receivers of the bank, Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Cannon, to compel the stock-holders to pay a deficiency of 50 per cent on their stock, was begun yesterday before Justice Stover in the Supreme Court. The receivers have paid 50 in the Supreme Court. The receivers have paid 30 cents on the dollar on all the debts of the defunct bank, and the present suit is to compel the stockholders to make up the remaining 50 cents. Hirschfield was a depositor in the bank to the extent of \$5,000. Some of the defendants allege that they have disposed of their stock, others that they never owned any stock, and others enter a general denial. A motion to dismiss the suit on technical grounds was denied, and the hearing was adjourned until to-day. A special committee, of which the Rev. C. W. de Lyon Nichols is chairman, and consisting of the Rev. W. T. Sabine, Miss Helen D. Neison and the Rev. Alexander McLean, was appointed yesterday to draw up a circular stating the urgent needs of the institu-tion.

MRS. SPEYER'S JEWELS RECOVERED. Mrs. Leo Speyer, a guest at the Hotel Savoy, lost a diamond and ruby brooch at the Madison Square Garden on December 3. She reported her loss to the Garden authorities, but the brooch was not found. On Saturday Detectives Wade and Savage saw a young man go into J. Roth's pawn-shop, at No. 309 Third-ave., and offer a brooch set with rubles and diamonds for sale. The officers questioned him as to where he got the jewel, and he told so many contradictory stories that they arrested him. At Headquarters he gave his name arrested him. At Headquarters he gave his name as Francis Colligan, twenty-three years old, of No. 314 East Fortleth-st.

After being locked up a short time he told the officers that he found the brooch at Madison Square Garden, where he was employed as a cleaner. Mrs. Speyer identified the jewelry and refused to prosecute Colligan, who was discharged. as a separate receiver for the corporation. It was said that foreclosure proceedings could be taken at any time, and the leaseholders would have no right to interfere. The railroad was included in a suit brought by the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada against the Vermont Central Railroad and others, and the Vermont courts recently appointed receivers for all the property involved. The appointment of Mr. Parsons as receiver is urged in order to take the Ogdensburg and Champlain Railroad out of the hands of the Vermont receivers. Judge Wallace directed counsel to hand in the papers within three days.

ALLEGED MEMBER OF VALENTINE'S GANG.

Another of the McLaughlin-Valentine-Baker gang of alleged swindlers was arrested yesterday and taken to the Court of General Sessions, where he was arraigned before Recorder Goff in Part I. He is John H. Walters, and was indicted on Friday under the name of Jacob H. Walters. He lives at No. 462 Classon-ave., Brooklyn. The charge against him is getting \$98 worth of bicycle fittings from the Anglo-American Cycle Company, of Warren-st. He represented that he was the manager of the He represented that he was the manager of the Lafayette Cycle Company, of Brooklyn, and gave as reference as to his standing J. H. Baker & Co., of No. 14 South-st., the firm that was shown to have been manipulated by the McLaughlin-Valentine crowd, and which really had no standing.

### THE DUTTON TRIAL.

that the Board of Aldermen had not the power to give its consent to the granting of a franchise for a number of branches to be built unless each one was offered separately for sale at public auction, and not in a group as in this case, because no one could build one without shouldering the obligation to run all of them. By the way in which the franchise was awarded the matter was fixed in such shape by the Board of Aldermen that the Third Avenue road had what was called in the West "an everlasting einch" on the whole matter. Mr. Lanterbach, on behalf of the Third Avenue road, said it had spent \$500,000 in putting itself in a position to build the road, and pro-The trial of Stephen A. Dutton for alleged swindling of Mrs. Mary A. Godfrey and her daughter, Miss Lily Alys Godfrey, formerly of Washington, D. C., was resumed yesterday before Judge Newburger in Part II, General Sessions. Dutton has been on the wit-ness-stand for three days. He was examined yesterday in relation to the allegation that he came within an inch of swindling Theodore A. Havemeyer. He the Third Avenue road, said it had spent \$50,000 in putting itself in a position to build the road, and protested against the application for an injunction. Justice Truax reserved decision. The Metropolitan Company yesterday secured from Justice Pryor an injunction forbidding the Third Avenue Company from beginning the building of the road until their suit against the company was decided. said he had tried to obtain a loan of \$900,000 from Mr. Havemeyer on a first mortgage on the Brooklyn dock property, but the negotiations fell through before he got the money.

Moses Hornig, a prosperous German, who kept a leather and findings store at No. 123 Avenue C, committed suicide there yesterday by shooting. It was about 10 o'clock when he took his life in a room back of his store. He was found by his son, who summoned Dr. Berg, of No. 245 Seventh-st., but Hornig COURT CALENDARS FOR 10-1541.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Before Van Brunt, P. J., Barrett, Rumsey, Williams and Patterson, JJ.—Court opens at 1 p. m. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 2, 23, 24, 25, 26, Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I—Before Truax, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 a. m. Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Pryor, J.—Court opens at 19-30 a. m. Ex-parte matters.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part MI—Before Russell, J.—Motions, Nos. 1, 2, 3, Freferred causes, Nos. 3691, 3334, 4921, 3710, 3389, 1713, Clear.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part IV—Before Smyth, J.—Law and fact: Nos. 1849, 3644, 3647, 3689, 3724, 3737, 3710, 3718, 3719, 3747, Case unfinished. was dead by the time he came. Hornig was fifty-seven years old. He came to this country thirty 123 Avenue C about twenty-five years ago, and has been there ever since. He leaves a widow and signown children. No cause is known for his suicide. He was in good circumstances and owned the house where he lived. His business was said to be good and his domestic relations were said to be extremely J.-Law and tal. Strip. 3747. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court.-Special Term.-Part V.-Before Stover.

J.-Causes to be sent from Part IV for trial. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court.-Special Term.-Part VI.-Before Answerse. J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV for trial. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VI—Before Andrews, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV for trial. Clear.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VII—Before MacLean. Elevater ratitoad cases. Clear.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VIII—Adjourned
for the term.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part III—Refore Daly, J.—
Streeme Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Daly, J.—
Proferred causes: Nos 9743, 909, 9103, 9209, 9209, 9309,
9403, 1676, 9407, 9524, 9527, 9517, 7817, 8535, 3234, 8787,
9142. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Dugro, J.—
Nos 3603, 3134, 3476, 4607, 4608, 4779, 4785, 4894, 3449,
3213, 8108, 2840, 2489, 3080, 1536, 1601, 474. Inquest: No.

4810. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before Sodgwick,
J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Clear.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part V—Before McAdam,
J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Case unfinished.

years ago. He went into the leather business at No. A NEGLECTED LAND. From Lippincott's Magazine.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

It is related that an English lord once said to his guests: "I have a mansion in Wales which I have never seen, but which I am told is very fine. Every day dinner for twelve is set there, and the carriage drawn up to the deor in case I should arrive." This may illustrate the relation of Wales to the average Englishman, for, although most all of the Welsh towns are merely a ten hours' ride from London, there is, perhaps, no other country in the world lying so close to the centre of civilization of which so little is known to the outside world. Bookstores may load their shelves with volumes on all subjects, but few books will be found among them on this quaint, quiet, and perhaps most picturesque of all countries. The fact is, Wales is not much visited, is slightly spoken of and little read about—not having produced a Walter Scottand perhaps these circumstances have done much to preserve the place in its typical state, and enable the people to cling to old-time superstitions and to present to a visitor a unique and refreshing flaver wholly its own.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 7 .- It was a bear day in wheat, the weak-Chicago, Dec. 7.—It was a bear day in wheat, the weak-ness starting at Liverpool. Prices here at one time showed a loss of 2½ cents, but the close showed some re-covery because of the unexpectedly large decrease in the visible supply. 2.692,000 bushels. May opened at 81, sold between 81 and 80 and closed at 80% cents. The December-May difference kept at 3 cents. The Laverpool break, equal to over 2 cents a bushel, was ascribed to rains in India and to better British crop totals than exbreak, equal to over 2 cents a bushel, was ascribed to rains in India and to better British crop totals than expected, 20,000,000 bushels larger for 1896 than in 1895. The market here was affected by the closing of all the Pulluth flour mills. There was an increase on passage of 560,000 bushels, and an increase in the English visible of 560,000 bushels. Northwestern receipts took a sudden year. Seaboard clearances, on the other hand, were large, 523,000 bushels. The world's shipments, 7.84,000 bushels, 80,000 bushels, 100 last week and 1.200 last year. Seaboard clearances, on the other hand, were large, 523,000 bushels. The world's shipments, 7.84,000 bushels, were a little larger than the week previous, but about the same as last year. There was no cash business done, Early in the morning there were some orders, but they were withdrawn. Charters were made for 1,000,000 bushels, business closed Saturday. There were good-sized local stuments, 361,000 bushels, and the local stock decreased 411,000 bushels. The feature in the pit was heavy selling by Carrington-Hannah and by certain other commission people, the Carrington-Hannah selling being put as high as 1,500,000 bushels and credited to Cudahy.

Corn was slow, keeping all the time within ke range and closing ke under Saturday. May sold between 25kg and closed at 20kg cents sellers. The inapection was 255 cars, with 500 estimated for Tuesday. Samples were ke to ke lower. There was a decrease in the visible of 823,000 bushels and in the local stock of 177,000 bushels. Cables were a shade lower; seaboard clearances were 600,000 bushels. The speculative trade was unimportant. Shippers were disappointed at the demand they were getting.

Cats were even duller than corn, keeping within ke range and closing ige under Saturday. May sold between 25kg and closing ige under Saturday. May sold between 25kg and closing ige under Saturday. May sold between 25kg and closing ige under Saturday. May sold between 25kg and closing ige under Saturday. May sold between 25kg and clo

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

At Ninety-second-st, the runaway struck a light wagon driven by H. R. Whittaker, of the Hotel Netherland. Both occupants were thrown out of the carriages, but escaped serious injuries. The horses were not hurt, but both vehicles were badly broken. They were taken to the Park stables, where they were later claimed by their owners.

THE UNION ALUMNI DINNER.

One of the most notable of the college reunions which are held annually in this city is that of the Union Alumni. This year they will meet at the Hotel Savoy on Thursday next at 7 o'clock. A business meeting will be held an hour earlier. President A. V. V. Raymond, Bishop Potter, Rear-Admiral Erben, Frederick W. Seward, John H. Starin, ex-Senator Warner Miller and Homer Green will be among the speakers, and the presence of Mayor Strong, W.

American citizens in Austria-Hungary, and says | COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE. that the progress made toward the settlement of this question has been most satisfactory.

He refers to the establishment of the Central American "Diet" by the republics of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador (adopting the name of the Greater Republic of Central America), and

rem Vega country are considered, the passage of a considerable force into Pinar del Rio, followed by its successful maintenance there for many months, must be regarded as a military success of a pronounced character.

So, too, the Spanish force in the field, in garrison on the island, or on its way thither from rison on the island, or on its way thither from rison display yet called for by a Cuban rising, the affording an independent measure of the strength of the insurrection.

From every accessible indication it is clear that the present rebellion is on a far more formidable scale as to numbers, intelligence and representative features than any of the preceding revolts of this century, that the corresponding effort of Spain for its repression has been incomposed augmented, and that, despite the constant influx of fresh armies and material of war from the metropolis, the rebellion, after nearly two years of successful resistance, appears to-day to be in a condition to indefinitely prolong the contest on its present lines.

EXCESSES OF THE CONTEST. Says:

The right of every citizen arrested in Cuba to have the benefit of the ordinary criminal proceedings guaranteed by existing theaties has been energetically insisted upon; the claim of the insular authorities to seize the persons of our citizens without process or charge of crime and to detain them as suspects upon mere administrative order has been met with prompt demand for immediate regular trial or release; arbitrary restrictions upon ordinary commerce, decreed by the military power and tending to impair existing contracts of our citizens have called forth impressive remonstrance and promise of redress; the right of our consular representatives to address the local authorities in defence of any assailed interests of Americans, when questioned, has been uccessfully defended; and unwarrantable act of interferenc with our vessels have been at once resisted. The particulars of many of these cases will be found in the collected annual volume entitled "Foreign Relations of the United States."

THE COMPETITION CASE. The nature of the struggle, however, deserves most earnest consideration. The increased scale m which it is waged brings into bolder relief all the appalling phases which often appear to mark contests for supremacy among the Latin races

the appalling phases which often appear to mark contests for supremacy among the Latin races of the Western Hemisphere. Excesses before confined to a portion of the island become more impressive when wrought throughout its whole agent as now. The insurgent authority, as has seen seen, finds no regular administrative expression; it is asserted only by the sporadic and impossible force of arms. The Spanish power, atisfe of the larger towns and their immediate aburbs, when manifested at all, is equally force-niand arbitrary.

The only apparent aim on either side is to cripple the adversary by indiscriminate destruction of all that by any chance may benefit him. The populous and wealthy districts of the centre and the west, which have escaped harm in former contests, are now ravaged and laid waste by the hilm fury of the respective partisans. The principles of civilized warfare, according to the code made sacred by the universal acquiescence of Nations, are only too often violated with impunity by irresponsible subordinates, acting at a distance from the central authority and able to shield themselves from just censure or punishment by false or falsified versions of the facts.

The killing and summary execution of noncombatants is frequently reported, and while the circumstances of the strife are such as to predude accurate or general information in this regard, enough is known to show that the number of such cases is considerable. In some instances, happily few, American citizens have fallen victims to these savage acts.

INJURIES TO AMERICAN CITIZENS. THE COMPETITION CASE. In April last the Competitor, a small schooner of American registry, eluded the vigilance of the Federal authorities, took on board men and sup-plies presumably intended to aid the Cuban insurgents, and reached the coast of that Island near San Cayetano. Being discovered by the Spanish coast guard, a conflict ensued, resulting in the capture of a number of those on board as well as the seizure of the vessel. The prisoners, among them several American citizens, were subjeted to a summary military trial, which, although conducted by an admiralty court alleged to be competent, appeared to have lacked the essential safeguards of procedure stipulated by the existing conventions between the United States and Spain. This Government promptly intervened to secure for its implicated citizens all the rights to which they were clearly entitled, including appeal from the pronounced sentence of death. Their cases were subsequently carried to the higher tribunal at Madrid, which has set the conviction aside and remanded the cases for

As the exact interpretation and effect of the at the exact interpretation and effect of the articles of association between the three repub-lies are not yet fully apprehended, the action necessary or proper to be taken in consequence thereof is still under consideration by the De-

negations are still in progress for the completion of the unfinished work of the Chilian Claims Commission.

Relations with China have been made more friendly by the concession to American citizens of the right to purchase lands—a right hitherto conceded to France.

GERMANY'S RESTRICTIVE MEASURES.

In respect to the reimposition of the tonnage tax on German shipping, the report says that after an investigation which showed that port dues who have invested their capital and enterprise there, on the assumed assurance of respect for law and treaty rights, is no less in point. In the nature of things, and having regard to the normal productions and trade of the island, most of these ventures have been made in the sugar and tobacco growing and stock-raising districts now given over to civil war. Exact statistics of the amount of such investments are not readily attainable, but an approximate statement shows that American interests in actual property in the district of Clenfuegos reach some \$12,000,000; in the Province of Matanzas some \$9,000,000; in Sagua, for estates and crops alone, not less than \$9,229,000, while in Santiago the investments in mining operations -probably exceed \$15,000,000. For Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara and the other interior listricts tabulated statements are wanting, and so also with regard to commercial and manufacturing establishments, railway enterprises and were being collected in German ports on every American vessel, the United States Ambassador at Berlin was asked for an explanation, which when made was not deemed satisfactory. The report then refers to the fact that the stringent measures adopted by Germany "on assumed grounds of public health" against the importation of American cattle and meat products, have not been ameliorated, but on the contrary the disposition of Germany still further to impede this legitimate traffic has been evidenced by fresh restrictive measures. The trouble with the New-York Life Insurance Company is re-ferred to, and the statement is added that "con-tinuing endeavors have been made to secure for American life insurance companies doing busiamerican me insurance companies doing outsiness in Prussla a hearing in remonstrance against the restrictions sought to be imposed upon them, and fair prospects exist of the ultimate removal of the interdiction."

THE VENEZUELAN SETTLEMENT.

Of the dispute between Great Britain and

The long-protracted dispute between Grea The long-protracted dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, in regard to the boundary between the latter Republic and British Guiana, has for a number of years past attracted the earnest attention of this Government and enlisted its often-renewed friendly offices to bring about an adjustment of the question in the best interests of right and justice as determinable by the historical record and the actual facts. The extended discussion of the subject culminated in July of last year by an elaborate presentation to the British Government of the views of the United States touching the opportuneness and necessity of a final disposition of the points at issue by the pacific resort of an equitable arbitration.

to the warnings served by the revolutionists or the withdrawal of protection by the Spanish authorities, often accompanied by a similar prohibition against continuing work thereon by 
bridding communication and residence, thus 
mailing enforced abandonment of the premies. Provisions and stock have been seized by 
either force for military use without compensation. Dwellings have been pillaged.

In short, the cessation of all remunerative 
production accompanies actual or probable loss 
of the invested capital. Numerous claims on 
these several accounts have been filed, but in 
many instances the sufferers are known to abtain from formal claim or complaint for prudential reasons, lest worse should befall them 
at the hands of the insurgents and the Spantest in term accordingly as either may rain equitable arbitration.

The entire correspondence having been laid before Congress by the President with his Message of December 17, 1895, that body provided for the appointment of a commission of eminent jurists to examine and report touching the country is anxiously watching events in Cuba, with the hope that further effusion of blood and with the hope that further effusion of blood and with the hope that further effusion of blood and at the hands of the insurgents and the Spaniards in turn, accordingly as either may gain temporary control of their property. A partial estimate of material claims and injuries of this class already aggregates a trifle under \$19.000,000. ascertainable facts of the controversy, with a view to enable this Government to determine its further course in the matter. That Commission has pursued its labors unremittingly during the present year, its researches being greatly aided by the elaborate statements placed at its disposal by both the interested governments, together with a mass of documentary evidence furnished from the archives of the European countries that shared in the early discoveries and settlement of South America. 000,000.

Nor does the loss fall upon capital alone. Large numbers of the agricultural laboring classes are driven from the fields to the nearest towns, partly by the peremptory orders of the local military commanders and partly by the cessation or destruction of their only means of livelihood. They are well-nigh destitute. Among them are many citizens of the United States. Some idea of the extent of this calamitous condition is given by the reports which reach the Department from a single district.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION "ELIMINATED."

Pending this arduous investigation, however, the governments of the United States and Great Britain have omitted no endeavor to reach a friendly understanding upon the main issue of principle through diplomatic negotiation, and it is gratifying to announce that amicable counsels have prevailed to induce a satisfactory result whereby the boundary question and its associated phases have been at last eliminated as between this country and England. A complete accord has been reached between them, by whose employment and resources have been swept away by eighteen months of civil strife, reducing them from affluence to penury, and throwing them upon the charity of an exhausted community in a devastated land. All these disastrous conditions, with the evils and disorders necessarily following in their train, are interfering with the insular avenues of trade, and very gravely impairing the busiwhich the substantial terms of a treaty of arbitration to be concluded by Great Britain and Venezuela have been agreed upon, the pro-visions of which embrace a full arbitration of the whole controversy upon bases alike just and honorable to both the contestants. It only remains for the two parties directly concerned train, are interfering with the insular avenues of trade, and very gravely impairing the business operations of Cuba. A measure of the general falling off is instructively found in the monthly returns of the customs receipts at the fifteen ports of entry of Cuba, which, from \$5.469.255 77 during the first seven months of 1895, sank to \$3.728.107 80 in the corresponding period of 1896. This is but one of the many accessible examples to show that the industrial value of the island of Cuba is fast decreasing under the prevalent conditions. to complete this equitable arrangement by signto complete this equitable arrangement by signing the proposed formal treaty, and no doubt is entertained that Venezuela, which has so earnestly sought the friendly assistance of the United States toward the settlement of this vexatious contention, and which has so unreservedly confided its interests to the impartial judgment of this Government, will assent to the formal adjustment thus attained, thus forever ending a dispute involving far-reaching consequences to the peace and welfare of the Western Continent. value of the island of Cuba is fast decreasing under the prevalent conditions.

From whatever point of view we regard the matter, it is impossible not to discern that a state of things exists at our doors allke dangerous to good relations, destructive of legitimate commerce, fatal to the internal resources of Cuba, and most vexatious and trying because entailing mon this Government excessive burdens in its domestic administration and in its outward returns. This situation cannot indefinitely continue without growing still worse, and the time may not be far distant when the United States that seriously consider whether its rights and interests as well as its international duties in the of its peculiar relations to the island do not all for some decided change in the policy hithsupports.

## A GENERAL ARBITRATION TREATY.

Coincidently with the consideration of the Venezuelan boundary question, the two governments have continued negotiations for a general convention, in the line of the recommendations of the British House of Commons, to which previous messages of the President have adverted, that all differences hereafter arising between the two countries and not amenable to ordinary diplomatic treatment should be referred to arbitration. The United States and Great Britain having given repeated proofs of their acquiescence in the great principle involved, not only by treatles between themselves, but severally by treaties between themselves, but severally by concluding like adjustments with other Powers for the adjudication of disputes resting on law and fact, the subject was naturally approached in a benevolent spirit of agreement, and the negotiations have so satisfactorily progressed as to foreshadow a practical agreement at an early date upon the text of a convention to the desired end.

## THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

In regard to the Samoan question, Mr. Olney makes no recommendation and gives no intimation of any recent action having been taken.

The situation in Samoa is practically the same as stated in the last annual Message of the President and in his special communication to the Senate of May 9, 1894. A possibility of more effective harmony in the insular administration may be suggested by the resignation of the president of the Municipal Council and the president of the three Powers upon his successor, another German subject. The Chief Justice of Samoa has also resigned, and as he is an American citizen the proposal of his successor will naturally fall to the United States, which necessarily continues to exercise all stipulated rights and duties under the Tripartite General act of Berlin during the continuance of that compact, however irksome and unnatural these rights and duties may prove to be.

storities exert politico-military powers. Numerus instances of interference with the person property, vessels and interests of citizens of the United States have been brought to notice in the past twelve months. In every case where the facts sufficed to impute culpability or responsibility to the agents of the Spanish power, returned to the power of the facts and the property and vigorously sought. This Government has been constrained to enter arriest protest against a recent decree of the Governor-General of Cuba, ordering the mounting all those not registered within a certain time as debarred from appealing to the frowing all those not registered within a certain time as debarred from appealing to the frowing of existing laws. The treaty rights of American citizens obviously depend on their setual allegiance to their own Government, not upon any arbitrary inscription as allens by the said wherein they may be sojourning; and while this Government is well disposed to admit the convenience of the proposed registry as an additional evidence of the right of such citizens in Cuba to the protection of the authorities, and as signified its willingness to facilitate their registration, it can never consent that the omission of a merely local formality can operate to suits any persons entitled to its protection as citizens, or to abrogate the right to the orderly recourses of Spanish law solemnly guaranteed to them by treaty. The rest of the report is occupied with rou-State refers to the arrests of naturalized tine matters.

is more than \$40,000,000, which shows that the President's confidence that the present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will yield a sufficient revenue, is not well founded. In other words, the deficiency in revenue is increasing and not diminishing. All of which demonstrates the absolute necessity for revenue legislation that will bring increased receipts. It seems to me to be morally certain that with such legislation, properly framed, would come a permanent return of confidence, and that our financial system would in the future, as it did prior to 1835, take care of itself. I do not believe it is practicable to fund the United States Treasury notes, although a provision giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority temporarily to hold these notes in the Treasury—as they are placed there in redemption or received from taxes—would probably be wise. The President says we have a surplus of \$128,000,000 which can be devoted to current expenses. Yes. The proceeds are borrowed money. The bare statement of that fact shows the necessity for increased revenue, and with revenue equal to expenditures, any surplus in the Treasury can be used in payment of the interest-bearing debt of the United States. I do not know what the facts are touching Cuba, except as I gather them from the message. It seems they have nothing but guerilla warfare in the island on the part of the Cubans, and that there is no government in fact to recognize. From a hasty reading of the message. I do not see but wisdom dictates that Congress should await executive action and recommendation as to Cuba.

Speaker Reed—It seems hardly necessary to comment upon the message. It is caim in tone, and on the Cuban question will be much more satisfactory to the community than it would have been a year ago, as much sounder ideas prevail than prevailed then. I wish there had been as frank an acknowledgment of the deficit a year ago as there is now. The idea that the revenue is sufficient, being made so by borrowing, seems to me hardly tenable. CONSIDERABLE DIVERSITY OF OPINION CUBA AND THE TARIFF THE CHIEF BONES OF Washington, Dec. 7 .- Neither Senate nor House had a good opportunity of judging of the President's Message by the public reading of it, which was done in the most perfunctory and monotonous manner in both houses. There was no one in either Chamber who paid marked attention to it after the Cuban passage had been passed. The report of Secretary Olney, which constructively accompanied the Message, and some few copies of which had been obtained, seemed to attract as much interest as the Message itself. Members and Senators were chary in their comments afterward. Some few of the opinions expressed in-

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

THE TOTAL REACHES \$421,718,970 60-SOME OF THE

FEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS INCLUDED. Washington, Dec. 7 .- Secretary Carlisle to-day sent to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the public service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as furnished by the several

executive departments. The estimates foot up \$421,718,970 60, against \$418,-092.073 17 estimated for 1896-97, and \$432,431,605 98 apropriated for that year. The estimates for 1898 by

title are:	
Legislative establishment Executive establishment Judicial establishment Foreign intercourse Military establishment Naval establishment Indian Affairs Pensions Public works Postal service Miscellaneous	\$4,379,820 80 19,865,932 90 907,129 90 2,052,728 76 24,292,638 48 82,434,773 62 7,279,525 87 141,325,880 90 31,437,961 92 1,283,334 47 36,344,216 68 120,078,220 90
Permanent annual appropriations	

ity of estimates for the construction of public buildings except in the Marine Hospital Service, and for river and harbor improvements. The fol

lowing amounts are asked for the public b	andings,
etc., in the places named:	
Alleghany, Penn., postoffice	\$55,000
Boise City, Idaho, postoffice and courthouse	130,270
duffalo, N. Y., postoffice	600,000
Hearkton Mass postoffice	30,000
Brockton, Mass., postoffice Camden, N. J., custom house and postoffice Cheyerne, Wyo., courthouse and postoffice	100,000
Charge and postoffice	186,969
Cumberland, Md., courthouse and postoffice	50,000
Denver, Col., mint	200,000
Helena, Mont., courthouse and postoffice	227,760
Kansas City, Mo., public building	266,000
Mantition Wise materilles	30,000
Milwaukee, Wis., custom house, courthouse and	
postoffice	400,900
Newport, Ky., postoffice	50,000
New York City, appraisers' warehouse	300,000
New York City, appraisers watermouse and	7
Omaha, Neb., custom house, courthouse and	125,000
Paterson, N. J., postoffice	70,000
Pottsville, Penn., postoffice	40,000
	200,000
Portland, Ore., custom nouse	150,000
Pueblo, Col., postoffice.	75,000
Portland, Ore., custoffice. South Omalu, Neb., postoffice. St. Paul, Minn., custom house, courthouse and	
postaffice	125,000
Savannah, Ga., courthouse and postoffice	175,000
San Francisco, postoffice and courthouse	100,000
Washington, D. C., postoffice	410,000
For repairs, rentals, heating apparatus, vaults,	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
etc.	574,343
For marine hospitals and quarantine stations	124,600
Lighthouses, fog signals and beacons	1,584,786
Rightheates, for signals and bearing	14,500
New York Navy Yard	217.042
	293, 222
League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia	50, 133
Washington Savy Tard	370,000
Norfolk Navy Yard Port Royal, S. C., Naval Station	11,837
Port Royal, S. C., Savar Station.	25,000
Key West Naval Station Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco	66,785
Mars Island Navy Lard, San Planetsessessessessessessessessessessessesse	M.143
Fuget Sound Naval Station	225,000
Housing torpedo vessels Repairs on many yards	400,000
Repairs etc., Capitol and public buildings in	
Washington	419,492
	139,796
	5,815,256
	121,484
Buildings at military posts, etc	1,008,787
National parks	342,500
*This includes \$5,000,000 for gun and mortar and \$0,770,150 for armament of fortifications.	batteries

needless loss of property may be prevented in some honorable manner without outside intervention. In my opinion, we had better turn our energies toward trying to get our Government upon an even keel, and let the rest of the world alone, temporarily at least.

Mr. Southwick (Rep., N. Y.)—A glaring defect is the failure to emphasize the deficiency of revenue, which has been continuous for more than two years, under the existing tariff law.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.) expressed the opinion that the time had come when the United States should interfere in the struggle between Cuba and Spain. Accompanying the estimates for River and Harbon appropriations is a statement of the sums that will be required during the year for materials and work on projects previously authorized by Congress, amounting to \$17,529,053. The items covering more

į	than half a million are as follows:	
	Buffalo, N. Y., harbor, Delaware Bay, harbor of refuge, Dufuth and Superior barbor, Locks and dams in Ohio River.	770,138
	Mississippi River, from St. Paul to model of	1,500,000
	Mississippi River, from mouth of Ohio to head of passes Missouri River, from mouth to Sloux City	2,583,333 300,000 160,000

The estimates for public printing, all told, are \$3,667.186, against \$3,112,320, appropriated for the current year. This is in addition to the amount asked for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing-\$1,139,

mates are made are the	
Life Saving Service	.562,795
	065,000
I doubt the reason out to be built the best and a consequence of the c	518,020
Court and Condutte Survey	768,600
or toward Survey	401,000
Contribution Institution	439,780
White Champaigalist	250,000
totalete Commerce Commission	
at the of accordance	215,880
Continue homes National and State.	443,214
Inchite Land Service	793,500
Surveying public lands	,071,880

States) Secretary of State recommends an appropria-The Secretary of State recomments an appropria-pion of \$25,000 to enable the United States to ac-cept the invitation of the French Republic to take part in the French Exposition of 1990. He also recommends that the jurisdicton of the Consul-General at Apia be extended over Nukualofa, Tonga.
An increase of ten clerks is asked for in the force of the National Bank Redemption Agency.

## FINED FOR SELLING A CIGAR.

the Raines law relating to the sale of cigars on Sun

elgar was served the proprietor was arrested. When

A POLICEMAN HURT IN BROADWAY. Policeman William Scareiver, of the Old Slip sta

## GREENWOOD TRUSTEES ELECTED.

mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa)—The message practically dodges the Cuban problem.

Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.)—The Message shows that the Administration will do nothing regarding Cuba. An attempt will be made to get Congress to force him into some radical measures. I do not helive that it will succeed That and the Hawahan querilion will go over to the new Administration will go over to the new Administration will go over to the new Administration will be passed, and the new Congress will be called together in March to act upon the matter.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Iowa)—The President seems to think that the Cuban fight is a "dog-fail." I think that the Cuban fight is a "dog-fail." I think that the Cuban fight is a "dog-fail." I think of the necessity of our interference now. His position on the Cuban question will not meet with accountance by the American people. It is too foreign and memorial to the contest will result in a beterment of conditions in Cuba. The President adheres with a tenacity which is remarkable to his hope that the Wilson-forman tariff law will in the near future produce sufficient revenue to support the Government of conditions in Cuba. The President adheres with a tenacity which is remarkable to his hope that the Wilson-forman tariff law will in the near future produce sufficient revenue to support the Government should not should be additionable to the support of the Government of the contest of wood Cemetery was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the corporation, No. 257 Broadway, for the purpose of electing five members of the Board of Trustees. There are fifteen members of the Board, five being elected every two years to serve for a term of four years. Yesterday's meeting was pre-sided over by Franklin Quimby, and the balloting resulted in the re-election of the five trustees whose term of office had just expired. They are A. A. Low, B. D. Silliman, Gerard Beekman, S. D. Bab-cock and C. M. Perry.

# REFEREES APPOINTED. Supreme Court. By Lawrence, J.

Clear. Cluri—Trial Term—Part IV—Before Schuchman, J. Short causes: Nos. 3250, 3391, 2954, 3117, 3737, 3296, 2531, 3713, 3251, 2843, 3377, 32871, 2818, 3529, 3318, 3908, 3909, 3903, 3309, 3728, 2682, 2482, 3363, 2532, 3389, 3349, 3843, 2973, 33696, 3280, 3683, 2973, 33696, 3280, 3683, 3689, 3846, 3550, 3550, 368

finished.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VI—Before Freedman, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Clear, Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part III for trial. Clear, Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VII—Before Glegerich, J.—Nos. 3970, 3981, 8835, 4077, 4622, 4644, 4840, 4852, 1882, 2747, 2748, 2960, 2960, 2979, 4988, 4989, 3992, 2613, 1362, 1677, 8821, 896, 16quest No. 3985, Case unfinished. Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VIII—Before Pursman, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII for trial. Clear, Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VII for trial. Clear, Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VII for trial. Case unfinished.

Court-Triat Term-Part X-Before Bischoff, uses to be sent from Part VII for trial. Case

ed. me Court-Trial Term-Part XI-Adjourned for the

Sands agt. Sands—Edward H. Schell. Glasscoe agt. Glasscoe—Thomas F. Donnelly. Schell agt. Updyke—Franklin Hien. Meyer agt. Kublimann (two cares)—John H. Judge. Same agt same—Charles H. Murray. By Smyth, J.

Matter of New-York Mining Company-Edward L. Pat-

Brown agt. Viane-Edward L. Patters RECEIVER APPOINTED. Supreme Court, William H. Seaich agt. Lerenz Reich-Hal Bell,

COLLISION OF VEHICLES IN THE PARK.

While E. Foor, of No. 301 West Seventy-second-st., Drive in a light wagon drawn by a single horse, the animal suddenly became frightened and ran away.

Calhoun County, Iowa. street railroad franchises in Cincinnati was ended to-day by the refusal of the Supreme Court of the United States to bring up the decree of the VIth Circuit Court of Appeals for review. The par-ticular line involved is that locally famous as "Route No. 8," over the granting of the franchise for which there was much criticism of the municifor which there was much criticism of the municipal authorities. It has been operated by the corporation owning the inclined plane railway at the head of Main-st. The Court of Appeals held that the franchise to operate Route No. 8 expired in 1884, a decision which the Louisville Trust Company, trustee for \$500,000 worth of securities issued on the basis of that franchise, said would make the investment of \$500,000 absolutely useless, and asked that it be passed on by the Supreme Court of the United States before being made final. But that court declined to disturb the judgment of the Court of Appeals.

The call for to-morrow will be: Nos. 415, 87, 67, 284, 337 (and 238, 339, 340, 352, 398, 399, 400, 401, 405, 586 and 462), 469 (and 470 and 47), 497, 536, 578 and 579.

## MR. CARLISLE'S ESTIMATES

MORE IMPORTANT ITEMS-COMPARATIVELY

title are:	
Legislative establishment Executive establishment Judicial establishment Foreign intercourse Military establishment Naval establishment Indian Affairs Pensions Public works Postal service Miscellaneous	\$4,379,820 80 19,865,932 90 907,129 90 2,052,728 76 24,292,638 48 82,434,773 62 7,279,525 87 141,325,880 90 31,437,961 92 1,283,334 47 36,344,216 68 120,078,220 90
Permanent annual appropriations	

etc., in the places named:	
etc., in the places named.	
Alleghany, Penn., postoffice	\$55,000
Botse City Links postoffice and courthouse	130,270
Botse City, Idaho, postoffice and courthouse	600,000
Brockton, Mass., postoffice Camden, N. J., custom house and postoffice	30,000
Brockton, Mass., postonice	100,000
Camden, N. J., custom house and postonice	186,969
	50,000
Cumberland, Md., courthouse and postoffice	200,000
Denver, Col., mint	227,760
Denver, Col., mint	206,000
Kansas City Mo. public building	
Meridian, Miss., postoffice	30,000
Milwantee Wis custom bouse continouse and	Commence and a
postoffice	400,900
Newport, Ky., postoffice	50,000
New York City, appraisers' warehouse	300,000
Omaha, Neb., custom house, courthouse and	
postoffice	125,000
Paterson, N. J., postoffice	70,000
Paterson, A. J., postunitor	40,000
Cottsville, Penn., postoffice	200.000
Portland Ore., custom house	150,000
Pueblo, Col., postoffice	75,000
	10.000
St. Paul, Minn., custom house, courthouse and	125,000
Bondoffich	175,000
Savannah, Ga., courthouse and postoffice	100.000
San Prancisco postoffice and courthouse	
Washington D. C. postoffice	410,000
For repairs, rentals, heating apparatus, vaults,	100000
480	574,343
the marine hospitals and quarantine stations	124,600
lighthouses, fog signals and beacons	1,584,786
leston Navy Yard	14,500
New York Navy Yard	217.042
	2933, 222
	56, 133
Norfolk Navy Yard	370,000
Norfolk Navy Tard	11.837
Port Royal, S. C., Naval Station	25,000
Key West Naval Station	66,785
Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco	
Course Sound Naval Station	84,143
Household Cornects Council	400,000
	300,000
Capital and public buildings in	1000000000
\$2°00 militariante management and a second a	419,492
	139,796
to the store and other works of defence	0,810,250
that there at military posts, City	1,008,787
National parks	342,500
*This includes \$5,000,000 for gun and mortar	batteries
and \$9,770,156 for armament of fortifications.	
A11-1 \$10, 4 413, 1 1014 1115 1115 1115 1115 1115 1115 11	

Estimates for River and Harbor improvements

make a total of \$5,349,600, divided as follows:	
Point Judith, R. I. Channel in Gowanus Hay New-York Delawarz River, at Philadelphia. Savannah, Ga Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida. Gaiveston, Tex Humboldt Harbor and Bay, Cal Hudson River Newtown Creek, New-York	\$300,000 400,000 559,000 400,000 500,000 400,000 500,000 400,000 1,000,000
Framinations and surveys	100,000

Buffalo, N. Y., harbor. Delaware Bay, harbor of refuge. Dufuth and Superior harbor. Locks and dams in Ohio River. Dlimos and Mississippl Canal. Mississippl River, from St. Paul to mouth of Ohio	770,138 700,000 1,427,740
Mississippi River, from mouth of Ohio to head of passes.  Missiouri River, from mouth to Sloux City.  Williametre and Yambili rivers. Oregon.	2,583,333 300,000

Among the miscellaneous objects for which esti-

The sales of public property of all kinds, mostly condemned and comparatively worthless, during the year of 1885 realized \$253.195.

Disbursements under the heading "contingent expenses, independent Treasury, 1896," amounted to \$175,000.

## Probably the first conviction under the section of

the Raines law relating to the sale of cigars on sunday was secured yesterday morning in Jefferson Market Police Court, when John T. Barry was fined 5. Barry runs a Raines law hotel. On Sunday Detective Cory went to his place and first asked for a drink, but refused to have anything to eat. Barry thereupon refused to serve Cory.

"Well, give me a cigar," said Cory. As soon as the

eigar was served the proposed arraigned yesterday morning Magistrate Simms said: "So it has come to a stage where it is a crime to buy a cigar on Sunday!" He was inclined to let Barry go, but upon looking up the law he found that Barry was liable. He then fined Barry \$5, the smallest amount possible under the law.

tion, saved a newsboy from being run over by a Broadway cable-car at Fulton-st. yesterday afternoon. The policeman was knocked down himself and somewhat bruised. After a brief rest he re-turned to his post.

## A regular meeting of the lot owners in Green-